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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/672,589	09/26/2003	J. Dennis Page	P0440/291762	8658	
23370 7.	590 03/09/2006		EXAM	INER	
JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP			PATEL, DHAR	PATEL, DHARTI HARIDAS	
1100 PEACHTREE STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ATLANTA, GA 30309			2836		

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/672,589	PAGE, J. DENNIS				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Dharti H. Patel	2836				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
Period for Reply	VIC CET TO EVOIDE AMONTH!	C) OD THIRTY (30) DAVE				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	PATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on an A	Amendment filed on 01/19/2006.					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ This	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
•	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application	1.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6) Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	or election requirement					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 September 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xammer, Note the attached Office	Action of form F 10-132.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
						2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Burea		ed in this National Stage				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
	·					
Attachment(s)		(070,440)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D	ate				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	C · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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1.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweatt, Patent No. 6,633,240, in view of Young, Patent No. 5, 291,208. Sweatt teaches an emergency warning system 10 including a sensor for detecting an environmental condition. With respect to claim 1, Sweatt teaches a regional transmitter 12 for transmitting a control signal 14; a plurality of receivers 24 and 28 adapted to receive the control signal; and at least one automatic response device 34, each device associated with one of the receivers and adapted to perform a function as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 44-56, Col. 3, lines 7-11, and Fig. 1. However, Sweatt does not disclose that performing the function affects the position and/or orientation of the automatic response device.

Young teaches a protection system for protecting electrical devices from a potential threat of damaging voltage levels occurring by reason of electrical disturbances in the atmosphere [Fig. 1; Col. 1, lines 7-10; Col. 2, lines 38-50]. Young further teaches that performing the protective function affects the position and/or orientation of the automatic response device [col. 3 lines 19-27; the automatic response device here is master protection relay K2 which causes

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contacts 62 and 64 to change position in order to carry out the protective function].

Both teachings are related by being weather responsive systems for implementing safety. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a means of changing position/orientation to Young's response system for the purpose of automating the disconnection/grounding of critical loads from the power supply during inclement weather (i.e. lightening storms). This would be beneficial since automated means of disconnection/ grounding would be immensely faster than any human could perform (it would take more time for a human operator to receive a warning and act on it than an automated response system). This would also provide additional safety for human operators since they would not be risking possible electrocution by attempting to disconnect/ground electrical equipment during lightening storms.

With respect to claim 3, Sweatt teaches that the control signal is a radio frequency signal as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 47-49.

With respect to claim 4, Sweatt teaches a monitoring device 16 and 18 for detecting at least one condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42; a plurality of regional transmitters 12, 20 and 28 adapted to transmit control signals 14 and 22 to a geographic area; a plurality of receivers 24 and 28 within the geographic area adapted to receive the control signals 14 and 22; and at least one automatic

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response device 34, each automatic response device associated with one of the receivers, the automatic response device adapted to perform a function as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42, and Col. 3, lines 7-11 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claims 5 and 14, Sweatt teaches that at least two of the plurality of regional transmitters 12, 20 and 28 transmit control signals 14, 22, and 86 to different portions of the geographic area as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 45-52, Col. 4, lines 40-44, and Fig. 1.

With respect to claims 6 and 15, Sweatt teaches that at least two of the plurality of regional transmitters 12 and 28 transmit control signals to the different portions of the geographic area using the same signal 14 as disclosed in Col. 4, lines 9-11.

With respect to claim 7, Sweatt teaches that the monitoring device 16 is adapted to detect at least one environmental condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42.

With respect to claims 8 and 13, Sweatt teaches a monitoring device 16 and 18 that is adapted to receive notifications from a weather monitoring and notification service as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 65-67 and Col. 3, lines 1-6.

With respect to claim 9, Sweatt teaches a monitoring device 16 and 18 that monitors the at least one condition by monitoring precursor conditions as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42.

With respect to claim 10, Sweatt teaches an emergency warning system 10 to provide notification service to at least one location having an automatic

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response device, the system comprising monitoring at least one condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42; and upon detecting the condition, transmitting at least one control signal 14 to the automatic response device 34 that responds to the presence of the control signal by performing a function as disclosed in Col. 3, lines 7-11.

With respect to claim 11, Sweatt teaches that monitoring the at least one condition comprises monitoring at least one environmental condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 35-42.

With respect to claim 12, Sweatt teaches a monitoring device 16 and 18 that monitors the at least one environmental condition comprises monitoring precursor conditions to the at least one environmental condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 40-42, Col. 2, lines 65-67, and Col. 3, lines 1-2.

With respect to claim 16, Sweatt teaches a monitoring device 16 and 18, wherein monitoring the at least one condition comprises monitoring the absence of an environmental condition as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 36-41.

2. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweatt, Patent No. 6,633,240, in view of Young, Patent No. 5, 291,208 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Honeyman, Patent No. 6,172,431. Sweatt and Young do not teach that the control signal is an infrared signal. Honeyman teaches an improved vehicle entry transmitter that can be used as a transmitter to lock and unlock vehicle doors. Honeyman teaches that it

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is known to provide transmitters that use infrared signals to transmit the control signal as disclosed in Col. 1, lines 25-28.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that the control signal of Sweatt may be an infrared signal as taught by Honeyman as infrared signals are more reliable as such signals would not be as subject to interference under severe weather conditions.

3. Alternatively, claims 5-6 and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweatt, Patent No. 6,633,240, in view of Young, Patent No. 5, 291,208, and further in view of Guillory, Publication No. 0075155A1.

Guillory teaches a system for sending an effective warning signal to receivers in a predetermined area. With respect to claims 5 and 14, Guillory teaches that at least two of the plurality of regional transmitters 101 and 102 transmit control signals to different portions of the geographic area as disclosed in Col. 4, lines 29-35 and Fig. 1. With respect to claims 6 and 15, Guillory teaches that transmitting control signals comprises transmitting a common control signal to the different portions of the geographic area as disclosed in Col. 2, lines 46-56.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a warning system, which is more comprehensive and is capable of alerting receivers over a wide range area.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Due to applicant's terminal disclaimer, the Double Patenting rejection is withdrawn.

With respect to claims 1, 4, and 10, a new reference (Young, Patent No. 5,291,208) has been found which more clearly describes an automatic response device that performs a function that affects the position and/or orientation of the automatic response device [refer to claim 1 rejection].

With respect to claim 2, the reference to Honeyman is solely to show that transmitters are capable of using infrared signal; and not to imply one or more transmitter or receiver.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.

See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

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the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dharti H. Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-8659. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on 571-272-2800, Ext. 36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DHP 02/24/2006